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WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPE

Russia Calls Europe Parley

West Rejects Bid for Talks

Russia called an all-European conference on collective security Nov. 13 in an avowed attempt to prevent ratification of the Paris agreements to rearm West Germany & create a Western European Union. The Soviets proposed that the conference begin Nov. 29 in Paris or Moscow.[1]

The U.S., Britain, France & West Germany rejected the proposal almost immediately. Hungary accepted Nov. 15. Poland & Czechoslovakia were listed as co-sponsors of the parley.

27-Nation Meeting Proposed

Bids to the conference were sent the U.S. & 23 European nations. Communist China was invited as an observer. The Soviet notes suggested that European nations which did not have diplomatic relations with the USSR—notably West Germany & Spain—be invited to the parley by France, Britain or the U.S.

11 of 24 nations invited by the Russians were members of the North Atlantic Treaty Org.: Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey & the U.S. A 12th, Yugoslavia, was linked to NATO through pacts with Greece & Turkey.

Other nations invited to the parley: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland.

Warns Against Rejection

The Nov. 13 note & a stepped-up Soviet propaganda campaign later in the week warned that the Communist states would be forced to "undertake new measures to safeguard their security" if the West rejected the conference and put the Paris agreements into effect.

The Moscow press & radio Nov. 15 repeated the threat that Russia & its allies would "take steps" if the West declined the invitation. The Russians indicated that the Red states & any willing neutrals might hold a meeting without the West. These reports also hinted that Moscow was considering the formation of an anti-NATO alliance of "peace-loving European peoples" if West Germany were rearmed.

Immediate Session Urged

Russia stressed in its note of invitation Nov. 13:

Immediate convening of an all-European conference was essential because of the imminent ratification of the Paris agreements & the resulting "disastrous" increase in world tension. Postponement of the parley would be "aimless" because some nations were to begin ratification proceedings "as early as December." "Such ratification would in great measure complicate the situation in Europe and would undermine the possibility of settling unsolved European problems," especially those concerning Germany. An immediate conference would forestall "aggravation" of inter-European relations, "intensification" of the arms race & "a considerable increase" in military taxes on Europeans.

The note added that every nation taking part in the conference would be able to present any new proposals considered vital to the issues under discussion.

The parley invitation reiterated Soviet arguments in favor of a collective security system as the "permanent basis for peaceful cooperation of all European states." Russia asserted that its earlier proposals for the creation of a European collective security system had "a positive response" from "a number of European states" and were supported by "broad public circles" in nations whose Govts. rejected or did not respond to the idea.[2]

Big 3 Leaders Refuse Bid

The Soviet proposal was viewed primarily in the West as an effort to capitalize on (a) French opposition to German rearmament & (b) West German feeling against "Europeanization" of the Saar. But both French Premier Pierre Mendès-France & West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer joined Britain & the U.S. in rejecting the idea of an all-European conference before the Paris agreements could be ratified & implemented. Reactions of Western leaders:

Mendes-France said in Ottawa Nov. 15 that the Soviet proposal was not "realistic in any way & would not lead to bettering the international situation in Europe." He held that an all-European parley at this time would serve no useful purpose, except for pro-Soviet propaganda, but added: "This doesn't mean we might not meet at some time . . . when the West's position is strengthened" & "clear to everybody." Mendès predicted that the French Natl. Assembly would ratify the Paris pacts before the end of the year.[3]

Mendès & his wife arrived in Quebec Nov. 14 for a 10-day goodwill tour of Canada & the U.S. They visited Montreal Nov. 15 & Ottawa Nov. 16, then flew to Washingon Nov. 17.[4]

State Secy. John Foster Dulles announced the U.S.' intention to refuse the conference bid Nov. 16 in Washington. He said Russia knew in advance that the proposal would be rejected because it was physically impossible for representatives of the nations involved to meet on such short notice.[5]

Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden told Commons Nov. 15 that Britain had turned down the conference bid because the Churchill Govt. considered ratification & implementation of the Paris pacts its first task at this time. Russia's proposal was "openly & explicitly directed against" this action, Eden said. He conceded there had been some relaxation in East-West tension. But, he said, the future of Europe

1—see pp. 355E1, 252E2 2—see p. 355A2 3—see p. 382B1 4—see p. 355D1 5—see p. 354C3 (Consult Index sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text of News Section)

Week in Headlines

International

Russia called all-European security conference; bids rejected by West.

U.S., Britain announced first allocations of fissionable materials to proposed world atomic pool.

Sen. Knowland challenged Eisenhower Admin. on trend toward coexistence with Communists.

Hungary freed Noel Field & wife.

Pres. Naguib ousted in Egypt, accused of plot against Premier.

French Premier won Socialist support of Paris accords on German arms & Saar, began U.S.-Canada trip.

United States

McCarthy debate produced rival movements in Senate to soften, expand on censure charges.

Dixon-Yates contract signed, delay waived by Joint Congressional Atomic Comm. by party-line vote.

Admin. studied plans for liaison with Democrats in new Congress on foreign, defense policies.

48,000 new citizens naturalized on first Veterans Day.

Died: actor Lionel Barrymore.

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depended on the settlement of the German & Austrian questions and so far there had been "no modification whatever of Soviet policy on any important issue" of these problems.[1]

Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany welcomed the new Soviet bid Nov. 13 but said Nov. 29 was too early for the talks because "such a conference must be carefully prepared" or "the political situation would be worse than before."[2]

French Socialists for Pacts

A special national congress of the French Socialist Party voted 2,817 to 454 (93 abstentions) Nov. 11 to cast the party's 104 Natl. Assembly votes in favor of ratification of the Paris agreement on West Germany & the Saar. This apparently assured French ratification of the pacts since the Socialists comprised the largest single Assembly bloc outside the Govt. coalition. But the Socialists reaffirmed, by 1,773 to 1,091, their refusal to join the Cabinet unless Premier Mendès-France agreed to a specific Socialist policy program.

The Natl. Com. of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) adopted a motion Nov. 14 denouncing the Paris pacts and urging reversion to a supranational European union.[3]

Monnet, Marjolin Quit Posts

Jean Monnet, chairman of the European Coal & Steel Community's High Authority, said Nov. 11 he would not seek reelection when his term expired Feb. 10 because he wished to be free to work for "total & real European unity." He indicated he would try to influence French public opinion against the present nationalistic trend.[4]

The resignation effective Apr. 1 of Robert Marjolin as secretary-general of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation was submitted Nov. 10. He had expressed, in a Paris newspaper interview, his impatience with the slow progress of economic cooperation in Europe.[5]

Bonn Parties Delay Action

3 of the 4 parties in the West German Govt. coalition* refused Nov. 12 to approve the Saar conditions of the Paris pacts until "ambiguities" were cleared up in discussions with France. (Cabinet approval was required before the pacts could be submitted to the Bonn Parliament for ratification.) Cabinet ministers of the Free Democrats, All-German Bloc & German Party contended that the Saar agreement could be used by France to detach the area completely from Germany. They demanded modification of the pact to (1) emphasize its temporary nature and (2) give Germany "actual" economic parity with France in the Saar instead of what they termed "theoretical" parity granted in the agreement.

*Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union held 244 Bundestag seats, one more than a bare majority. 3 smaller coalition parties controlled 90 seats. [See p. 354E1] 1—see p. 355C1 2—361B1 3—337F3 4—273E3 5—216A2 6—322A1 7—pp. 354F3, 305G2 8—p. 370D2 9—370G2 10—pp. 370B2, 337E1 11—p. 369D2 12—p. 370A2

British Laborites Vote Support

British approval of the Paris agreements was assured Nov. 11 when Labor Party members of Parliament voted 124-72 not to oppose the pacts in Parliamentary debate. The vote, at the close of a 2-day Laborite meeting in London, was a personal victory for ex-Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee over Aneurin Bevan, who sought support of a motion calling for talks with Russia before approval of the pacts.[6]

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Pres. Eisenhower submitted the Paris pacts for Senate ratification Nov. 15 but did not press for immediate action. He called for early ratification of the Southeast Asian defense treaty Nov. 10.[7]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Offered Atom Material

The U.S. & Britain offered Nov. 15-16 the first donations of fissionable material for peaceful use by other nations under the proposed UN atomic energy pool. The gifts: 220 lb. from the U.S., 44 lb. from Britain.

The contributions were revealed in the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Nov. 15 & British State Min. Anthony Nutting Nov. 16. Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon told the committee Nov. 17 his Govt. would contribute "great quantities" of uranium & other raw materials to the agency if there were "some kind of assurance" that none of the material would be used directly or indirectly for military purposes.

The U.S. announcement followed a suggestion made Nov. 10 by Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines that the U.S. & Russia each give the UN the amount of nuclear material (220 lb.) needed for production of one atomic bomb. Russia did not reply to the proposal.

Lodge said the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. had allocated the material under the Eisenhower "atoms for peace" program for use as fuel in "a considerable number" of small experimental reactors "throughout the world." Since the material was to be supplied to other nations solely with the approval of the proposed UN agency, actual transfer was not expected until next year.

Nutting said Britain's "initial contribution earmarked for agency projects" would be "made available as required." (Neither Lodge nor Nutting identified the specific material to be supplied. Nuclear experts of other Western delegations felt the gifts would be non-"weapon-grade" material of a type used to make both isotopes & electricity.)[8]

Russia Accepts Advisory Post

Russia accepted Nov. 17 a Western invitation to serve on an advisory committee to help the UN Secretariat arrange a world scientific conference on peaceful use of the atom.[9]

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky told the Political Com.: Russian participation in a UN atomic agency would depend on the form in which it emerged, but creation of a 7-nation advisory body was one of "a number of wholly acceptable provisions" in a Western resolution endorsing the "atoms for peace" program. Vishinsky said Nov. 12 he would be willing to join in sponsoring the resolution if the West accepted major Soviet amendments. His principal demand: that the relationship between the atomic energy agency & UN Security Council be determined in direct negotiations between the U.S. & Russia.[10]

Knowland Scores U.S. Policy

U.S. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) charged Nov. 15 that the Eisenhower Admin.'s foreign policy was leading to "ultimate Communist victory." He called for Congressional review of Admin. foreign & defense policies and held that the "clear & present danger" warranted "a basic change in the direction of our policy."

Knowland interrupted the McCarthy censure debate in the Senate to discuss his fears that the U.S. was being lulled into policies which would result in Communist world domination. "Peaceful coexistence," he said, was a Soviet "Trojan horse" designed to give the Reds time in which to reach an "atomic stalemate" & neutralize present American atomic superiority. The Red concept of coexistence meant that the U.S. or other free nations would be "allowed to exist only until communism is able to subvert them from within or destroy them by aggression from without," Knowland warned.

In reply to questioning by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), Knowland said he was not proposing "preventive war" but felt the U.S. should apply the "massive retaliation" policy not only to open acts of aggression but also to any Communist gain anywhere by any means, including subversion.[11]

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 16 told the national convention of the Assn. of Land Grant Colleges, meeting in Washington, that the U.S. & Soviet people must achieve a better understanding & means of living together if world destruction was to be averted.[12]

State Secy. Dulles refused Nov. 16 to comment directly on Knowland's speech but told newsmen he knew of no emergency requiring review of basic policy. In regard to Knowland's fears that coexistence might be a Communist trap, Dulles said: "I think our foreign policy has taken into

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account all necessary elements." He noted that foreign policy had to be flexible to cope with the changing "dispositions (&) tactics of those who seek objectives . . . incompatible with our best interests."[1]

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told a news conference Nov. 16 that the U.S. & Russia had to live in peaceful coexistence "or look forward to war."[2]

Reds Sink Formosa Warship

Communist Chinese torpedo boats sank the 1,800-ton Nationalist destroyer-escort *Taiping* Nov. 14 north of the Nationalist-held Tachen Islands. 28 members of the 150-man crew were lost.

The *Taiping* was convoying a motor junk from the Tachens to Yushan Island, 32 mi. n.e., when it ran into 4 Red PT boats. It sank while trying to return to the Tachen base. It was the largest Nationalist ship sunk by the Reds to date.

The *Taiping*, formerly the U.S. naval ship *Decker*, was built in Philadelphia in 1943 and was one of 6 destroyer-escorts given to the Nationalists by the U.S. in 1946.[3]

(Pres. Eisenhower was reported Nov. 15 to have turned down a proposal by 3 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Adm. Robert B. Carney & AF Gen. Nathan F. Twining—that U.S. planes aid the Chinese Nationalists in bombing the mainland to prevent a Communist landing on Quemoy.)[4]

U.S. Warns vs. Air Attacks

The U.S. told Russia Nov. 17 that American aircraft on "legitimate & peaceful missions" in the Far East would be given "necessary defensive protection" unless Russia acted to prevent further attacks on U.S. planes by Soviet fighters. Full responsibility for "any consequences which ensue" would fall on Russia, the U.S. said. The warning was included in a 2d note to Moscow protesting the shooting down of a U.S. photo-reconnaissance plane by 2 Soviet MIGs over Hokkaido, Japan Nov. 7. The note rejected Soviet contentions that the U.S. plane violated Russian air space and fired first on the MIGs.[5]

Hungary Frees Noel Field

Release from prison of Noel H. Field, ex-U.S. State Dept. employe, & his German-born wife, Herta, who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in 1949, was announced by Hungary Nov. 16. The Hungarian Govt. said "competent state agencies" had reviewed spy charges against the Fields and found them "not possible to justify." U.S. Min.-to-Hungary Christian Ravndal said Nov. 18 that Field had entered a hospital and that plans for the Fields' departure from Hungary were uncertain.

Field's brother Herman, who was freed from a Polish prison Oct. 26, said in a statement released Nov. 6 in London by his wife: he wished to return to the U.S. but did not want his return to give "a new impetus toward heightening" the cold war. He was still recuperating in a sanitorium near Warsaw.[6]

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Japanese-U.S. agreement announced in Washington Nov. 13 provided: the U.S. would give Japan $15 million worth of surplus farm commodities for school lunch & clothing programs; Japan would buy $85 million worth of U.S. farm surplus goods in Japanese currency (to be used by the U.S. for purchase of goods in Japan & other countries, cultural exchange programs, housing projects & other support of American forces in Japan). Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida flew home from Washington to Tokyo Nov. 13-17.[7] . . . **South Korea** & the U.S. signed an agreement Nov. 17 for $700 million in American aid to the ROK ($450 million military, $250 million economic) this fiscal year. The ROK agreed to raise the exchange value of the U.S. dollar to 254 hwan for 3 mos., then 310 hwan for the next 3 months. (Previous rate: 180 hwan-$1.) A statement announcing the aid agreement said also that the ROK Govt. had "agreed to cooperate with the U.S. in its efforts to unify Korea, including possible efforts through the UN."[8] . . . **Korean War** U.S. casualty total was revised upward Nov. 5 to 142,091 was 24 men still listed as missing. The Defense Dept. said the next casualty report would be the final one, probably in several years.[9]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY

Milder, Sterner Moves Sought

Opposing Senate groups discussed contradictory plans this week with respect to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). Efforts were being made by one side to mitigate a pending resolution to censure McCarthy. The other side wanted to add to the censure motion and possibly even to take steps to expel him from the Senate.

McCarthy himself, refusing to accept any criticism of his actions, displayed no interest in compromise efforts or in whether the Senate would vote to censure him.[10]

McCarthy was hospitalized at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md. Nov. 17 for an elbow injury sustained during a weekend visit to Milwaukee when an admirer shook his hand so vigorously that McCarthy's elbow struck the glass edge of a table. Some of McCarthy's Senate supporters suggested recessing the special censure session until McCarthy was able to return.

Censure Avoidance Proposed

Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.), a member of the select committee which recommended censure, suggested during Senate debate Nov. 11 that McCarthy could be allowed to avoid censure if: (a) he would apologize for remarks he made about Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.) and thereby "purge the record"; (b) he would "set forth his justification for the utterances he made" in rejecting Senate Elections Subcom. invitations to testify, and (c) the Senate would "disavow" McCarthy's "abuse" of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.

McCarthy rejected Case's plan.

Case went a step further Nov. 15 and informed Chrmn. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) of the Senate Select Censure Com. that, because of new information, he had changed his mind and decided it would be "wrong" to censure McCarthy over Zwicker.

This new information, Case said, was in a Nov. 13 letter from Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens to Watkins, answering questions raised by Case. According to Case, Stevens' letter "gives the first positive evidence" that before Maj. Irving Peress was discharged, the Army received McCarthy's letter demanding Peress' court-martial. The discharge of Peress in the face of McCarthy's letter, Case declared, "goes far toward explaining" McCarthy's treatment of Zwicker. Case called it "unfortunate" that Zwicker "should have borne the brunt of Sen. McCarthy's remarks."[11]

Supporters Seek Compromise

Case's actions were reported to be part of behind-the-scenes efforts of McCarthy supporters for a compromise or other arrangement permitting McCarthy to escape censure. Among those said to be taking part in this effort: Sen. Herman Welker (R., Ida.), McCarthy's self-appointed floor manager for the censure session; Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), Wm. E. Jenner (R., Ind.), John W. Bricker (R., O.) & George W. Malone (R., Nev.), & Vice. Pres. Nixon, who first presided at the debate Nov. 12, when he appeared briefly in order to be present for the visit of Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida.

Malone said Nov. 16 that he would move to table the censure resolution. This motion to table, if adopted, could kill censure without further debate.

Stronger Action Urged

Meantime other Watkins Com. members continued to press for approval of their censure motion and some even backed sterner measures.

Sen. Samuel J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.) of the Watkins Com. said in the Senate Nov. 15 that McCarthy's undelivered speech calling the committee the CP's "unwitting handmaiden"[12] might be grounds for expelling McCarthy—for "moral incapacity" if he "made these fantastic & foul accusations . . . without believing them" or for "mental incapacity" if he believed them.

Watkins told the Senate Nov. 16 that McCarthy should be censured for his attacks on the Watkins Com. Watkins offered other Senators an opportunity to propose this as an ad-

1—see p. 369D2 2—pp. 262E1, 99C1, 38A2 3—p. 362C2 4—362B3 5—369D1 6—355F3 7—370A3 8—pp. 366B2, 267A3 9—p. 52E1 10—371A1 11—376C3 12—371B2

McCarthy Seeking Martyrdom?

Sen. Frank Carlson (R., Kan.), a Watkins Com. member, said in a radio interview Nov. 13 that he thought McCarthy "is trying to make himself a martyr." The same view was expressed privately by other Senators after McCarthy apparently rejected proposed compromises designed to let him escape censure.

McCarthy said Nov. 15, as he received an award (for fighting subversion) from the Army & Navy Union's N.J. Dept., that censure would be voted "not on the basis of facts but . . . of politics." He had predicted as early as Oct. 29 that he would be censured. He said he would not "defend myself" but would discuss each charge "so the American people will know what the Senate is doing."

McCarthy said in Milwaukee Nov. 13 that all previous investigations of him were started only because he investigated Communists. He predicted that investigations of him would continue because he intended to go on fighting Reds.[1]

dition to the pending censure resolution but promised to do so himself if nobody else acted. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah) said he would.

Highlights of Senate Debate

Nov. 11. Case withdrew from the Watkins Com.'s stand that it was McCarthy's "duty" to appear before the Elections Subcom. He said McCarthy was invited only when he could not attend.[2] . . . Watkins, pressed by McCarthy to let McCarthy question him, said, "I sometimes wonder if I am on trial here. . . . McCarthy always tries somebody else and never quite gets around to being tried himself."[3]

Nov. 12. Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.), a Watkins Com. member, rejected McCarthy's "slush & slime as a proper standard of Senatorial conduct." He said: The issue was "one purely of political morality in Senatorial conduct." If the Senate approved "these proven facts" (McCarthy's actions), "then something big & fine will have gone from this chamber" and something "wrong" would have been accepted. Stennis did not condemn McCarthy's attack on Hendrickson as a remark about a Senator but as a remark about somebody acting for the Senate and ultimately as "very near the point of revolt against authority." There was a "pattern" in McCarthy's "abuse" of all committees that investigated him.

Bricker opposed censure of McCarthy as "close to legislative tyranny" because "it is highly improbable that other Senators would be censured for comparable acts." Bricker said: He had found no Senate rule providing "punishment for the acts that are here charged as offenses." Censuring McCarthy might establish "an exceedingly dangerous" precedent for attacking any Senator who fought Communists.

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) held that the reason McCarthy was attacked was because he fought Reds. Goldwater said: McCarthy was justified in assailing Zwicker; he could not let the general "get away with such a revolting exhibition of moral obtuseness toward the Senator's right to protect the nation against communism." Zwicker, by his "repeatedly uncooperative answers & evasions," showed contempt for the whole Senate.

Watkins, denying McCarthy's charge that he was "running out" on questions, said he had submitted to McCarthy's questioning through "courtesy" Nov. 10 but that McCarthy "abused that courtesy."[3] Watkins said he would answer written queries or questions raised in speeches but would submit to no more questioning on the floor. [McCarthy said in Milwaukee Nov. 13 that this was "the most cowardly, most unheard of thing I've heard of," that he expected Watkins to be "afraid to answer" but not "stupid enough to make a public statement."]

Welker read an Aug. 28 letter in which Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), a Watkins Com. member, said Zwicker had been "evasive & resentful" in his February appearance before McCarthy. Johnson (replying to Welker in the Senate Nov. 12) said he changed his mind as a result of Zwicker's appearance before the Watkins Com. and decided Zwicker had done his "duty" when questioned by McCarthy.

Nov. 15. Jenner charged that the Watkins Com. "did not consider the question assigned and did not bring in a true bill," that it failed to consider "the most important evidence" —evidence that McCarthy "was fighting a conspiracy." Jenner charged that the censure strategy "was initiated by the Communist conspiracy" and that the Watkins Com. "comes close to asking the Senate . . . to help this conspiracy to punish" McCarthy.

Nov. 16. Welker said that the Constitution provided for punishing Senators for "disorderly behavior" but not for the specification in the censure resolution — "conduct unbecoming a Senator or . . . contrary to Senatorial traditions."

Nov. 17. Welker said there was no precedent for censuring McCarthy, that many Senators had assailed colleagues in violent language without being censured. He predicted that he himself (Welker) would be censured for defending McCarthy. He protested repeatedly that Senators showed "disrespect" to McCarthy by their sparse attendance during Welker's speech. (Welker also demanded that State Secy. Dulles tell the "real reason" for dismissing diplomat John Paton Davies Jr. Dulles had said Davies' loyalty was not involved. (Welker declared that Davis "may have been a Communist . . . disloyal. . . .")[4]

Petitions Oppose Censure

A 10-day campaign for 10 million signatures on petitions urging the Senate not to censure McCarthy was announced in New York Nov. 14.

The drive was to be run by a new organization, "10 Million Americans Mobilizing for Justice," with retired Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer as chairman & retired Rear Adm. John G. Crommelin as chief of staff.

These vice chairmen were named: Retired Adm. Wm. H. Standley, ex-Navy Secy. (& N. J. Gov.) Chas. Edison, retired Gen. Jas. A. Van Fleet, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau (pres. Amer. Coalition of Patriotic Societies & past pres.-general of the DAR), Calif. lawyer John Francis Neylan, retired Marine Lt. Gen. Pedro A. del Valle & John B. Trevor (ex-N.Y. Atty. General & pres. emeritus Amer. Coalition of Patriotic Societies).

The petition labeled the Watkins Com. censure recommendation "an affront to the dignity of the Senate" & "a serious threat to [its] power & prerogatives." Censuring McCarthy, it said, "would establish a dangerous precedent that could only lead to the destruction of Constitutional Govt." It charged that "the Communists & their un-American cohorts . . . already have victimized certain" Senators and that their "insidious influence . . . was mainly responsible for the creation of the Watkins Com. & for its incredible findings & conclusions."

Retired Vice Adm. Gerald F. Bogen, named by Crommelin Nov. 14 as a member of the organization's committee, said Nov. 16 that he would have no part in it and that McCarthy should admit mistakes. Among other committee members named by Crommelin: ex-Asst. State Secy. Spruille Braden & John R. O'Brien, past commander Marine Corps League.

McCarthy Quizzes Watkins

Watkins told McCarthy Nov. 15 that he could find out "who, if anybody, is culpable" in the Peress case by questioning 30 officers whose names were provided by Army Secy. Stevens.[5] Watkins, who expressed the belief that no guilt was involved, gave this advice at a hearing of McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. McCarthy had invited him to testify because the Watkins Com. report had said Zwicker was not responsible.

McCarthy said some "secret master . . . being protected" by the Pentagon was responsible for "covering up for this Communist." Watkins said he did "not think anybody covered up" in the Peress case. He said he thought he could "get the answers" with Army aid but that he did not believe "you [McCarthy] can ever be satisfied unless you can find a man to be shot or hung." McCarthy charged that a Senator who "says he does not know if someone ought to be blamed for promoting . . . a traitor to his country . . . is derelict in his duty."[6]

(Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Nov. 16 that the Peress case had been "blown up" out of its true proportions. He said it was a "routine thing" on which he properly had not been consulted because he was "busy enough with real problems.")[7]

1—see p. 271C2, G3 2—p. 323F3 3—p 371G2, B3 4—p. 372A3 5—365G1-B2 6—p. 358B-C2 7—p. 309G3

'Ike' Urges Bipartisanship

Pres. Eisenhower told Republican & Democratic Congressional leaders at a White House conference Nov. 17 that it was essential to have a continuing bipartisan approach in foreign & defense policy. He had invited them Nov. 5, when election returns indicated the Democrats would control the 84th Congress, in an effort to avoid a stalemate due to divided control of the Executive & Legislative Branches of the Govt.[1]

It was reported that the President said he realized there could be no bipartisanship without consultation before policy was made.

State Secy. Dulles' willingness to appoint a qualified Democrat as a top-level State Dept. consultant was made known Nov. 11. Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. said Nov. 14 that a Democrat who would help Dulles and not obstruct policy for partisan advantage "could do some fine liaison work with Democrats in Congress." He proposed making such a Democrat an Asst. State Secretary. Some Democrats received the idea unenthusiastically, however, in the belief that appointment of such a consultant might result in less consultation with Congress' Democratic leaders.

Bipartisanship Limit Urged

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) expressed a prevailing GOP view Nov. 16 when he said bipartisanship should be confined to foreign & military policy and not extended to domestic policy. He opposed bringing Democrats into the weekly legislative meetings of the President & Republican Congressional leaders. He thought it would "lead to the destruction of the whole principle of the 2-party system."

House Speaker-designate Sam Rayburn (Tex.) & Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) had conferred at Rayburn's ranch near Bonham, Tex. Nov. 5 and then promised to try to cooperate with the Admin. But both warned that achievement of bipartisanship depended on the President.[2] Johnson promised Nov. 6 to give Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) important committee posts. He said Morse should not have "been kicked off his old committees" by the GOP when he quit the party.[3]

(The Senate Dem. Policy Com. decided Nov. 9 to block at the current session confirmation of any Presidential nominations involving "controversy or committee hearings.")

(Foreign Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen predicted Nov. 5 that Democratic control of Congress would have no effect on the foreign aid program because the program already was bipartisan and FOA employes probably "at least half Democratic.")

Dixon-Yates Pact Approved

The controversial Dixon-Yates contract was signed Nov. 11. The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., by a vote of 10 Republicans vs. 8 Democrats, agreed Nov. 13 to waive a 30-day waiting period and let the contract take effect immediately.[4]

Maj. Gen. Kenneth D. Nichols, Atomic Energy Comm. general manager, told the joint committee Nov. 11 that the contract was signed after the Dixon-Yates group agreed to changes which would (a) limit company profits to 11% ($600,000 a year)[5] and (b) let the Govt. recapture the proposed steam plant within 3 years.[6] These provisions, he said, were added "in light of the recent election." AEC member T. E. Murray, who previously opposed the contract, decided that the changes met his objections. He joined Joseph Campbell & AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss Nov. 11 in approving the contract.[7]

Nichols also revealed that, on Dixon-Yates insistence, the contract had been changed to allow either party to end it "without liability" if financial plans were not approved by the SEC by Feb. 15, 1955.

Asst. AEC Gen. Mgr. R. W. Cook signed the contract for the Govt. with Nichols adding the necessary approving signature. Edgar H. Dixon signed as president of Dixon-Yates' new Mississippi Valley Generating Co. with the firm's secretary, H. F. Sanders, signing approval.

Kefauver Sees 'Loopholes'

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) testified before the joint committee Nov. 13 that "enormous loopholes" in the contract might give the company "great windfall profits." He said the contract's $600,000-a-yr. profit ceiling would not prevent it from making $1 million a year more by selling excess power.[8]

The Natl. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., claiming to represent 3½ million farm families, charged Nov. 14 that the contract was "rammed through" the committee without its representatitves getting a hearing.

The new Mississippi Valley Generating Co. filed application with the SEC Nov. 17 for approval of its plan to finance the project. Dixon-Yates was to put up $5½ million and get $100½-$114½ million more as needed through notes & bonds. The application said it would take 36 months to complete the project.[9]

Subversion & Loyalty Cases

Martha Stone (Mrs. Emil Asher), 44, fugitive underground N.J. Communist leader, was arrested in New York Nov. 1 under a Smith Act indictment charging conspiracy to advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt. Ramon Mirabel Carrion, 46, secy.-general of the Puerto Rican CP, was seized on similar charges in Hidalgo, Tex. Oct. 21.[10]

The Supreme Court agreed Nov. 15 to review Dr. John Punnett Peters' appeal of his dismissal June 12, 1953, on "loyalty" grounds, as special consultant to the U.S. Surgeon General. Peters, 66, Yale medical prof., denied ever being a Communist but admitted aiding Spanish Loyalists & Harry Bridges, joining many groups and signing many petitions. The Army confirmed Nov. 11 that 2 more Ft. Monmouth civilian employes had been reinstated after being suspended as alleged security risks. The only one whose name was revealed: Hans E. Inslerman, 45, $9,800-a-yr. section chief at the Evans Signal Laboratory.[12] This brought to 13 the number reinstated among 22 originally suspended. The Army simultaneously announced another Monmouth security suspension. It confirmed a total of 36 suspensions, 24 reinstatements.[13]

(The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco Nov. 9 reversed a lower court's $25,789 back-pay award to film writer Ring Lardner Jr. 20th Century-Fox had been ordered to pay for dismissing Lardner in 1947 after he was cited for contempt for refusing to answer House Un-Amer. Activities Com. queries.[14] California's State Dist. Court of Appeal in Los Angeles Oct. 20 rejected screenwriter Paul Jarrico's $100,000 damage suit against RKO Pictures over RKO's refusal to give him screen credit after he refused to answer House Un-Amer. Activities Com. questions.[15] 7 other writers & producers testified at their own request before California's Senate Fact-Finding Com. on Un-Amer. Activities in Los Angeles to deny Communist connections attributed to them in committee reports. Committee counsel agreed July 26 that the committee had reported not about Jesse L. Lasky Jr., 43, nor N.Y. threatrical producer Albert Lewis but about 2 others with similar names in listing alleged pro-Reds. Others who denied ever being Communists or fellow-travelers: Howard Estabrook, Art Arthur & Wm. Kozlenko July 26; Mary C. McCall Jr. [Mrs. David Bramson], ex-Screen Writers Guild pres.,[16] & Paul Franklin, ex-Radio Writers Guild pres., July 27.)

First Veterans Day

The U.S. observed its first Veterans Day Nov. 11, a day still marked abroad as World War I Armistice Day. 48,000 former aliens took oaths as American citizens in mass naturalization ceremonies throughout the nation on the new holiday. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., addressing 16,000 new citizens in New York ball parks, announced a new program of inspecting potential immigrants before they leave their homelands to keep inadmissible persons from starting for the U.S. and to lessen delays on entry.[11]

(Ellis Island in N.Y. Harbor was closed as an immigration station Nov. 12 after processing more than 20 million immigrants in 62 years.)

Desegregation Developments

Briefs urging that the U.S. Supreme Court permit gradual application of its ruling against segregation

1—see p. 362G2 2—339G2 3—371G1; Vol. XIII, 13P 4—p. 373F2 5—357D3 6—373B3 7—pp. 373G3, 374A2 8—374A2 9—357E3 10—349B2 11—317C3 12—37E1 13—375B2 14—Vol. XIII, pp. 161P, 153P; XII, 7P 15—Vol. XIII, pp. 153P, 116K, P; XII, 421K-L 16—Vol. XII, 414N

in public schools were filed Nov. 15 by the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, North & South Carolina, Texas & Virginia and the Dist. of Columbia. Attorneys for Negro parent groups in Delaware, Kansas, S. Carolina & Virginia petitioned the court to order total desegregation by Sept. 1955 or Sept. 1956.[1]

A statement warning that school desegregation would "engender dissensions that do not now exist" & pledging use of "every proper prerogative" to uphold state control of school policy was issued at the Southern Governors Conf. in Boca Raton, Fla. Nov. 13 by: Govs. Stanley (Va.), Kennon (La.), Byrnes (S.C.), Shivers (Tex.), Talmadge (Ga.), Johns (Fla.) & Murray (Okla.) and Gov.-elect Timmerman (S.C.). Non-signers: Govs. Clement (Tenn.), Cherry (Ark.), Wetherby (Ky.) & McKeldin (Md.), and Gov.-elect Folsom (Ala.).[2]

ICC examiner Howard Hosmer recommended in Washington Nov. 16 that Southern railroads be required to abolish racial segregation of passengers.[3]

FOREIGN

Egyptian Revolutionary Council removed Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, 53, from the Egyptian Presidency Nov. 14 on grounds that he had plotted with the extremist Moslem Brotherhood against the life of Premier (Lt. Col.) Gamel Abdel Nasser. (Hindawi Duwier, a Brotherhood leader in a Cairo suburb, testified at a trial Nov. 11 that Naguib had agreed to make a radio speech and "calm the population" if Nasser was assassinated. The Govt. also reported Nov. 14 that Youssef Talaat, leader of a secret order of the Brotherhood, had been arrested & confessed that Naguib had approved of the plot to kill Nasser.) The Revolution Command Council (10-member military junta headed by Nasser) assumed functions of the Presidency Nov. 17.[4]

New Zealand Parliamentary elections Nov. 13 were won by Prime Min. Sidney G. Holland's Natl. Party, in power since 1949. It retained a 43-seat majority in Parliament (loss of 7 seats) to 37 seats for the Labor (Socialist) Party.[5]

Tunisian Neodestour (Nationalist) Party conference in Tunis refused Nov. 14 to accept France's request that the Tunisian Govt. help oppose fellagha bands waging guerrilla warfare against French troops. Neodestour leaders demanded instead that France cease operations against the guerrillas. (France reported 21 Tunisian & 10 Algerian rebels killed Nov. 14 and 30 Tunisians killed Nov. 15-16. French Premier Pierre Mendès France won postponement Nov. 12 of French Natl. Assembly debate on the renewed North African rebel activity.)[6]

1—see pp. 359A3, 335C2 2—p. 163G1 3—349E3 4—pp. 366A2, 129C3 5—Vol. XI, p. 294K-L 6—p. 374A3 7—48F1 8—366D3 9—375E2 10—pp. 375F2, 366C3 11—Vol. X, p. 103L 12—p. 15E2 13—366F2 14—143F1 15—376A3

LATIN AMERICA

Peruvian destroyers & warplanes bombed & machinegunned 14 ships of the Onassis-owned whaling fleet off the coast of Peru Nov. 15-16. Destroyers seized 4 whalers and another was forced into port by a plane. Peru charged that the Onassis ships, operating under the Panamanian flag, were within the 200-mi. limit of territorial fishing waters now claimed by Peru, Ecuador & Chile. Shipowner Aristotle Socrates Onassis contended in New York Nov. 17 that territorial waters should extend only 3 to 12 mi. and that the fleet's factory ship had been bombed 380 mi. out to sea. Panama demanded Nov. 17 that Peru release the 5 seized vessels.[7]

Honduran Pres. Juan Manuel Galvez took sick leave Nov. 17 and indicated he would go to Panama for medical treatment. Vice Pres. Julio Lozano Diaz became Acting President. The Honduran Congress was to meet Dec. 1 to choose the next President from among 3 candidates in an inconclusive election Oct. 10: Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino (Nationalist), Gen. Abraham Williams (Natl. Reform) & Dr. Ramon Villeda Morales (Liberal). None of the 3 won the absolute majority required for election by popular vote.[8] . . . **Chilean** Pres. Carlos Ibanez del Campo Nov. 17 appointed Arturo Olavarria as Interior Min. & Federico Saelzer as Agri. Min. to succeed, respectively, Gen. Abdon Parra & Dr. Eugenio Suarez, who had resigned on grounds that Congress was trying to deny the Govt. sufficient power to combat Reds.[9]

Russia was "stepping up" Communist activities in Central & South America & the Caribbean, Rep. Patrick J. Hillings' (R., Calif.) U.S. House Select Com. on Communist Aggression in Latin Amer. reported Nov. 13. The report said it was a "bald fact" that the U.S. often had neglected Latin America to aid anti-Communist efforts in more distant parts of the world.[10]

RELIGION

Voluntary marriage contract of the Conservative Jewish faith in the U.S. was revised Nov. 13 (effective Dec. 1) to establish a new Beth Din (religious court) to which marital problems must be submitted in an effort to avoid divorce. The plan, announced by the Rabbinical Assembly of Amer. & faculty of Jewish Theological Seminary in New York: the agreement providing for appeal to the Beth Din would be in addition to the ancient Jewish marriage covenant; a couple accepting the new contract could call on their rabbi & he, if necessary, would call on the court when a marital dispute threatened to end in divorce; violation of a Beth Din decision might be punishable by a heavy fine. Reform & Orthodox branches of American Judaism also were urged to adopt the new Conservative plan. (The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations convention, meeting in Atlantic City, voted Nov. 14 to reject it on grounds that it violated ancient Jewish law & that Orthodox Jews traditionally sought rabbinical aid in marital disputes.)[11]

Italian State Council, highest tribunal reviewing Italian Govt. decisions not subject to appeal to the courts, ruled Nov. 11 that Assembly of God Protestant churches in Italy were entitled to the same tax exemptions & freedom of worship as Roman Catholic churches.[12]

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón charged in a broadcast Nov. 10 that 24 Roman Catholic Church officials were "fostering agitation" against his regime. The Argentine Gen. Confed. of Labor called on its members to guard against "infiltration" of unions by anti-Perónists under influence of priests. Msgr. Fermin Lafitte, Archbishop of Cordoba, sent Perón a message Nov. 12 denying Perón's charge that he was one of those stirring up discontent.[13] . . . **Russian** Communist Party Central Com., in a *Pravda* article Nov. 11 signed by CP Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, criticized anti-religious propaganda in the Soviet press as "overzealous & offensive." It said: there must be gradual "liberation" of the Soviet people from "religious prejudice" without violating a Soviet Constitutional guarantee of "freedom to practice religion" as well as "to conduct anti-religious propaganda."[14]

ECONOMICS

Ontario Drops SEC Pact

The Ontario Securities Comm. in Toronto said Nov. 16 that the U.S. Securities & Exchange Comm. had given unscrupulous American uranium stock promoters a loophole in the OSC-SEC pact to curb their operations. OSC Chrmn. O. E. Lennox said:

> The pact stated that Ontario brokers must be cleared by the SEC before offering in the U.S. stock issues "having their principal place of business in Canada." The SEC, in translating this onto an SEC regulation, altered the wording to read ". . . issues having their principal business operations in Canada." The change in wording enabled American promoters whose "sole operations . . . might consist of mining claims in Canada devoid of any favorable history, plus a Geiger counter & its operator" to sell stock in the U.S. without registering in Ontario. Canada thus was blamed by the U.S. public for American ventures.

Lennox said the OSC no longer required that Ontario brokers comply with SEC regulations but would continue to guard against high-pressure selling methods by stock dealers based in Ontario.[15]

U.S. COST OF LIVING

(BLS' consumer price index; 1947-49=100)

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. 1953
All items	114.7	115.0	115.2
Food	112.4	113.9	113.8
Housing	119.5	119.2	118.4
Rent	128.8	128.6	126.0
Apparel	104.3	103.7	105.3
Medical care	125.7	125.5	122.6

Other U.S. Economic Reports

U.S. gross national production during July-Sept. was at an annual rate of $335.5 billion as against a $356 billion rate during Apr.-June, $355.75 billion rate during Jan.-March, the Commerce Dept. reported Nov. 14.[1] . . . **N.Y. stock market,** rising & unusually active under buying pressure since the national elections Nov. 2 [see table col. 2], traded 3,772,130 shares Nov. 12, most in one day since June 17, 1951. . . . **New construction** during 1955 will total $39.5 billion ($27.4 billion private, $12.1 billion government) for a 7% increase over the anticipated 1954 total of $37 billion ($25.525 billion private, $11.475 billion government), the Labor & Commerce Depts. predicted Nov. 15.[2] . . . **U.S. merchant fleet** Nov. 1 totaled 1,239 private & Govt.-owned ships exceeding 1,000 gross tons displacement, a decline of 122 vessels in 12 mos., the Maritime Admin. reported Nov. 13.[3]

Company News. Hilton Hotels announced Nov. 12 it had contracted to manage the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Tex. for a 15-yr. period.[4] . . . Eastman Kodak announced Nov. 16 a year-end wage dividend of $28,500,000 to be shared by 53,000 employes. . . . Pres. David Dubinsky of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL) disclosed Nov. 13 that an unidentified N.Y. garment manufacturer had agreed to pay the union $250,000 during 4 yrs. to offset what he saved by operating 2 plants with non-union labor in the South.

1—see p. 376F2 2—356C1 3—350D3 4—366G3

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Nov. 13

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,709	*$21,759	*$22,077
Currency circulation	*$30,278	*$30,138	*$30,540
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$21,104	*$21,043	*$23,315
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,639,329,546	$10,519,944,741	$8,281,392,897
England note circulation	*£1,647.671	*£1,643.645	*£1,544.942
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	16,156,607	10,560,775	5,717,690
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	172.50	168.88	146.67
Bond sales (par value)	$25,004,000	$14,396,300	$14,860,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.42	101.48	97.87
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	137,103	113,041	111,578
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,191,350	6,152,750	6,130,000
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,000,000	8,885,000	9,100,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,357	*9,152	*8,397.523
Carloadings (cars)	[b]695,097	736,233	747,868
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.71⅞	$2.68⅞	$2.65½
Corn (bu.)	$1.76¾	$1.82	$1.73¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3475	$.35	$.3355
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$34.00	$34.00	$35.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.80	$6.74	$6.50
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]109.7	109.7	109.9
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]126	117	121
Failures (Nov. 4)‡	204	223	207
	Sept.	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1953**
New incorps.‡	9,256	9,041	7,433

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 3 [b]Nov. 6 [c]Oct. 30 [d]Nov. 9 [r]Revised [s]Record

OBITUARIES

Lionel Barrymore, 76, stage, screen & radio actor (*Free Soul, Dinner at Eight, Dr. Kildare* series, many other films); Nov. 15 in Van Nuys, Calif. of heart attack after being crippled by arthritis for many years. (Barrymore, also distinguished as etcher, composer, author & film director, was older brother of Ethel & late John Barrymore.)

Samuel Bayuk, 84, cigar mfr. (Phillies); Nov. 11, Nueva Gerona, Cuba.

Fred E. Beal, 57, ex-Communist who fled to Russia in 1929 after being charged with conspiracy to murder Gastonia, N.C. police chief, returned to U.S. in 1931 an anti-Red & served 4 yrs. of his sentence; Nov. 14 in Lawrence, Mass. of heart attack.

Dr. Albert Francis Blakeslee, 80, botanist, Smith Coll. geneticist; Nov. 16 in Northampton, Mass.

Leo Braun, 73, German-born composer, Met. Opera voice coach; Nov. 12 in Flushing, N.Y.

Giuseppe Cardinal Bruno, 79, Chamberlain of Vatican College of Cardinals, Prefect of Apostolic Signatura; Nov. 10 in Rome of cancer.

Dr. George Ashley Campbell, 83, mathematical physicist, pioneer research scientist for Bell Telephone; Nov. 10, Cedar Grove, N.J.

Edward Clark Carter, 76, Inst. of Pacific Relations Secy. 1933-46; Nov. 9 in New York.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, 64, ex-Natl. Chinese Min. of Agri., ex-Gov. of Hainan I.; Nov. 3, Taipei, Formosa.

Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles, 75, psychiatrist who combined medical & spiritual therapy for mentally ill, founded Body & Soul Clinic of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie church (N.Y.); Nov. 16 in New York.

Humbert de Wendel, 78, French steel industrialist (De Wendel & Co., Petit Fils de F. de Wendel); Nov. 14 in Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Sims Ely, 92, Arizona pioneer & newspaperman, author; Nov. 11 in Rockville, Md.

Jacques Fath, 42, dress designer; Nov. 13, Paris (leukemia).

Baron Erik Fleming, 60, silver designer; Nov. 13, Stockholm.

A. H. Ginman, 79, ex-pres. Canadian Marconi; Nov. 7, Montreal.

Robert E. Harlow, 64, *Golf World* pblsher., ex-mgr. of Walter Hagen; Nov. 15, Pinehurst, N.C.

J. Rosamond Johnson, 81, Negro musician & actor, composer of "Negro natl. anthem" *Lift Every Voice & Sing;* Nov. 11 in New York.

Mack C. Lake, 64, mining engineer who helped develop Venezuelan Cerro Bolivar iron mines; Nov. 8 in San Francisco.

Parker LaMoore, 57, chief Scripps-Howard editorialist, aide to Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley on his wartime mission as Amb. to China; Nov. 12 in Washington.

Prof. Edouard Le Roy, 84, French Catholic philosopher, Academician, disciple of Henri Bergson; death reported Nov. 11 in Paris.

Dr. Albert Lesage, 85, founder Canadian Royal Coll. of Surgeons, ex-Montreal U. medical faculty dean; Nov. 13 in Montreal.

Julian Starkweather Mason, 78, *N.Y. Herald-Tribune* mng. ed. 1922-26, *N.Y. Eve. Post* chief ed. 1926-33; Nov. 8 in Old Brookville, N.Y.

Edward Reid McCormick, 76, first pres. N.Y. Curb Exchange (now Amer. Stock Exchg.) 1921-23; Nov. 8 in New York.

Dr. James Howard McGregor, 83, Columbia U. zoologist, specialist on prehistoric man; Nov. 14, N.Y.

Dr. Howard Washington Odum, 70, N.C.U. sociologist who worked for better race relations; Nov. 8, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Lewis Eugene Pierson, 84, ex-pres. Amer. Bankers Assn., Irving Trust chrmn. 1916-35, U.S. Chamber of Commerce pres. 1927-28; Nov. 10 in Westhampton Beach, N.Y.

Joseph Peter Platak, 45, NAAU handball champion 1935-41, '43, '45; Nov. 7 in Montebello, Calif.

Rev. John C. Schroeder, 57, Yale U. religion dept. head; Nov. 16 in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Francis Frederick Schwentker, 50, Johns Hopkins U. chief pediatrician, sulfa therapy pioneer; Nov. 8 in Baltimore.

Dr. Kenneth C. M. (Casey) Sills, 75, Bowdoin College pres. 1918-53; Nov. 15 in Portland, Me.

Fred Snite Jr., 44, bulbar polio victim who spent 18 years in iron lung; Nov. 12 in Miami Beach. (Snite became famous for participation in bridge tourneys, intl. trips despite almost constant confinement to iron lung. Married in 1939 & became father of 3 daughters. Son of Local Loan pres. Fred Snite Sr. of Chicago.)

Col. Blucher Stanley Tharp, 62, comdr. of "Lost Battalion" (131st F.A.'s 2d Battalion) captured by the Japanese on Java in Mar. 1942; Nov. 12, Amarillo, Texas.

Dr. Lewis Ryers Thompson, 71, ex-asst. surgeon gen. of U.S. Public Health Service, ex-dir. Natl. Institutes of Health, ex-scientific dir. Rockefeller Fndtn. intl. health div.; Nov. 12 in Baltimore.

M. Clifford Townsend, 70, Dem. Gov. of Indiana 1937-41, World War II Agri. Conserv. & Adjust. Admin.; Nov. 11 in Hartford City, Ind.

Alpheus Hyatt Verrill, 83, Western Hemisphere explorer, naturalist, author, inventor of autochrome natural-color photo process; Nov. 14 in Chiefland, Fla.

Clifford Mitchell Walker, 77, Gov. of Georgia 1923-27, pres. of Woodrow Wilson Law School (Atlanta); Nov. 9, Monroe, Ga.

John Boswell Whitehead, 82, founder Johns Hopkins School of Engineering; Nov. 16 in Baltimore.

SPORTS

Winners

Cross-Country Run. IC4A championship in New York Nov. 15: George Terry of Boston U. won individual title in 24 min. 36.4 sec. for 5-mi. run. Manhattan Coll. won team title.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 13—Green Bay 24, Baltimore 13. Nov. 14—N.Y. 27, Phila. 14; Cleve. 39, Chicago Bears 10; Washn. 17, Pittsburgh 14; Detroit 48, San Fran. 7; Los Angeles 28, Chicago Cards 17.

College Nov. 13

Army 35, Penn 0	N.Mex. 10, Colo.A&M 7
Auburn 35, Georgia 0	N.C. St. 14, Richmd. 6
Boston C. 7, Bos. U. 6	Notre Dame 42, N.C. 13
Calif. 46, Ore. St. 7	Ohio St. 28, Purdue 6
Colorado 20, Utah 7	Oklahoma 34, Mo. 13
Cornell 40, Dartmth. 21	Okla. A&M 47, Kan. 12
Denver 25, Utah St. 7	Ore. 26, Wash. St. 14
Duke 28, Wake For. 21	Penn St. 37, Rtgrs. 14
Florida 14, Tenn. 0	Pitt 21, Nebraska 7
Ga. Tech 20, Ala. 0	Princeton 21, Yale 14
Harvard 21, Brown 21	Rice 20, Tex. A&M 19
H. Cross 20, Fordm. 19	S.Jose 19, Stnfd. 14
Idaho 45, N. Dakota 0	S.C. 27, Virginia 0
Ind. 14, N'west'n 13	SMU 21, Arkansas 14
Kan. St. 12, Ia. St. 7	Syrac. 31, Colgt. 12
Ky. 33, Memphis St. 7	Texas 35, TCU 34
Marqt. 19, Col. Pac. 13	Tex. Tech 55, Tulsa 13
Md. 16, Clemson 0	Tulane 6, Vndblt. 0
Mich. 33, Mich. St. 7	USC 41, Wash. 0
Minn. 22, Iowa 20	VMI 42, Citadel 0
Miss. So. 27, Vilnva. 0	VPI 20, Waynesbg. 6
Miss. 26, Houston 0	W.Va. 20, W&M 6
Miss. St. 25, LSU 0	Wichita 13, Cinci. 7
Mont. 25, Mont. St. 21	Wisc. 27, Ill. 14
Navy 51, Columbia 6	Wyo. 34, B.-Yng. 13

Horse Racing. $87,650 Gallant Fox Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. Nov. 13: won by A. G. Vanderbilt's Social Outcast, Ovie Scurlock up, for $60,550. . . . $55,375 Remsen Stakes at Jamaica Nov. 11: won by Pin Oak Farm's Roman Patrol, Doug Dodson up, for $37,250.

●

Kansas City Athletics (AL) named Lou Boudreau, 37, ex-Boston mgr., to succeed Eddie Joost, 38, as Athletics mgr. Parke Carroll, gen. mgr. of the Kansas City Blues, was named vice pres. & business mgr. of the Athletics Nov. 15 by club pres. Arnold Johnson.[1] . . . **Ralph Kiner,** 32, $65,000-a-yr. leading homerun hitter in the NL (351 since 1946), was waived out of the NL by the Chicago Cubs Nov. 16 and sold to the AL Cleveland Indians (price not announced).[2] . . . **World Boxing Championship Com.,** representing N.Y. State, NBA, British & European boxing authorities, announced in London Nov. 16 it would not recognize a title bout if fighters' contracts bound them to a return bout.[3] . . . **Lowell (Red) Dawson,** Pittsburgh U. football coach on leave because of a heart ailment, quit as coach Nov. 16 to enter business. . . . **Willie Mays,** 23 last May 6, NL batting champion, signed with the N.Y. Giants for an estimated $25,000 next year, his 2d full major league season (signing announced Nov. 16).[4]

Gallant Fox, race horse that won the Ky. Derby, Preakness & Belmont Stakes in 1930, died Nov. 15 at age 27 on Claiborne Farm near Paris, Ky. . . . **Ray Powers,** 28, of Hamilton, Ont., a jockey, was barred for life from Ontario tracks by the Ontario Racing Comm. Nov. 9 on charges that he attempted to "fix" races by bribery. . . . **Suspended** Nov. 10 from New York harness racing tracks by State Harness Racing Comm. George P. Monaghan: Pres. Edward Dougherty of the Standardbred Owners Assn., for one yr.; drivers Stanley Dancer, Frank Safford, Maurice Pusey, Earl D. Hodgins, James Workman, Cecil Champion, Hugh Bell & Wendell Wathan Jr., each until May 10, 1955. Suspensions were ordered because a race at Yonkers Raceway Oct. 30 was delayed 18 mins. during a dispute over horse owners' share of mutual proceeds.[5]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

Explosion of methane gas in a Jamison Coal & Coke mine in Farmington, W.Va. Nov. 13 killed 15 miners below ground & another on the surface. . . . 27 native workers were drowned when an underground section of the Shinkolobew uranium mine (Belgian Congo) was flooded by accident, the Belgian Govt. reported Nov. 12. . . . Death toll of 20 from floods in the Zagora region of southern French Morocco was reported Nov. 10. . . . 9 spectators were killed when 2 cars entered in a road race crashed into the crowd near Caracas, Venezuela Nov. 14. . . . 7 persons were reported known dead & 18 missing Nov. 15 in the breakup of the coastal vessel *Deusi Quem Manda* during a storm off Sao Luis, Brazil.

Crashes Ground Super Sabrejets

Air Commodore Geoffrey D. Stephenson, 44, commandant of the British RAF Central Fighter Establishment, was killed Nov. 8 in the crash of a USAF F-100 Super Sabrejet he was flying at Eglin AF Base, Valparaiso, Fla. The AF grounded all F-100s for examination Nov. 10 due to crashes fatal to Stephenson & test pilot George Welch Oct. 12.[6]

Crime News

USAF Maj. James A. Call, 29, of Meridian, Miss., listed as having deserted in March from Barksdale AF Base, La. & arrested Nov. 11 in Reno, Nev. as a burglary suspect, was charged Nov. 15 on fingerprint evidence with the killing Aug. 5 of policeman Richard Pelkey in Lake Placid, N.Y. . . . John Francis Roche, 27, was found guilty (without recommendation of mercy, tantamount to death sentence) by a jury in New York Nov. 9 of the rape murder June 2 of Dorothy Westwater, 14.[7] . . . Charles Spencer, 37, who had pleaded guilty to fatally beating his estranged wife, Margaret, Apr. 7 without premeditation & while "mentally & emotionally unstable," received an 11-15-yr. prison sentence Nov. 9 in New Haven Conn.[8] Frank (Ninety-Nine) Callace, 54, accused by police of implication in narcotics traffic allegedly run by Charles (Lucky) Luciano, was found shot to death Nov. 14 in the Bronx, N.Y. . . . The fatal beating Nov. 10 of USMC Sgt. Henry T. Johnson Jr., 20, of Johnson City, Tenn. after a party in Silver Spring, Md. resulted in murder charges being filed there Nov. 11 against 5 other Marines: Cpls. Armando Estrade, 20, of Tucson, Ariz. & Raul Cornado, 22, of San Antonio; Pfcs. Pedro Molano, 20, of NYC, Genaro Cano, 20, of San Antonio & Richard Burns, 22, of Valley Stream, N.Y.

Ex-Chief Dep. Sheriff Albert Fuller received a 7-yr. prison sentence in Phenix City, Ala. Nov. 16 for taking bribes from the operator of a brothel.[9] . . . Joseph Bardach, 65, of Great Neck, N.Y., salesman for a stock brokerage firm, was charged in New York Nov. 15 with having swindled clients of $200,000 by selling them stock in nonexistent or misrepresented companies.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R., N.Y.), 52 last Mar. 2, announced Nov. 15 he would become senior partner in the NYC law firm of Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood on retirement from public office Jan. 1. (The firm, founded by the late Elihu Root, was to change its name to Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood.)[10] . . . **Mary Kosloski,** 5, daughter of the Peter P. Kosloskis of Collierville, Tenn. was named 1955 March of Dimes poster girl by Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Nov. 16. . . . **Betty Hutton,** 33, announced her retirement from show business Nov. 9 at the end of a Desert Inn nightclub engagement in Las Vegas, Nev.[11]

Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer, 38, & a German expedition under his leadership abandoned an attempt to climb Hidden Peak (26,740 ft.) in the Karakorum Range of Pakistan because of the onset of severe winter weather, a message to Karachi reported Nov. 12.[12] . . . **Capt. Edward G. Sperry** of Tacoma, Wash. & Lt. Henry P. Neilsen of New York set a new world altitude record for parachute jumps when they bailed out at 45,200 ft. over the Gulf of Mexico Aug. 2-3 in test jumps from a B-47 jet bomber, the USAF reported Nov. 13.[13] . . . **Scandinavian Airlines** Nov. 15-16 opened the first regular commercial passenger air service via the Arctic (between Copenhagen-Oslo-Stockholm & Los Angeles via Sondre Strom Fjord, formerly Bluie West 8 U.S. airbase, Greenland). Approval of the route was granted by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 30 & the CAB Nov. 1.

Birthdays. All Nov. 14: Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower's 58th; British Crown Prince Charles' 6th; Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's 65th; the 112th of Walter W. Williams of Franklin, Tex., oldest of 4 living veterans of U.S. Civil War (2 Union, 2 Confederate).

Married: Evelyn Ay, 21, Miss America of 1954, & Ens. Carl G. Sempier Jr., 23, Navy airman; Nov. 13 in Ephrata, Pa.[14] . . . Mrs. Hortense McQuarrie Odlum Dominici, ex-pres. & chrmn. of Bonwit Teller, to financier Angel Kouyoumdjisky; Nov. 16 in New York (her 3d, his 2d).

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